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Oil Producers Meet Next Month

U.S. Acts to Avert OPEC Price Increase

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (WP)—The State Department announced yesterday a diplomatic effort to avert a possible OPEC price increase by persuading the oil-producing nations to agree to a price freeze.

Further oil price increases and said it will probably be discussed by European Economic Community foreign ministers here Monday.

Unofficial reports from the Middle East and elsewhere have anticipated a price increase of as much as 10 to 20 per cent to be decided by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in a meeting scheduled for mid-December in Qatar.

U.S. officials involved say they are nearly certain that no decision has been made yet by the oil-producing states, despite rumors and reports to the contrary.

The officials are unwilling to concede that there will definitely be an increase, saying that the potential worldwide economic effects are so serious that at the last minute OPEC may be dissuaded.

A 15-per-cent OPEC increase, adding \$15 billion to the "big seven" oil bill, would cause a rise of about 1.5 per cent in the inflation rate of these countries (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Full Session Called to Solve Geneva Snag

GENEVA, Nov. 12 (UPI)—Britain today convened a full plenary meeting of the Rhodesia conference for tomorrow in a make-or-break effort to get a compromise on setting a target date for independence of the territory under black majority rule.

Mr. Richard, Britain's ambassador to the United Nations, plans to present the plenary with a "statement from the chair" that will be a compromise formula attempting to resolve the date issue, which has stalled the conference for two weeks.

Nationalist leaders, however, said they are sticking to their demands that Mr. Richard set a maximum period of 12 months for independence under majority rule.

"We have not been given any new evidence that convinced us to change our position... we are still insisting on 12 months," Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a nationalist leader, said after his meeting with Mr. Richard.

"We may ask for adjournment of the conference if the chairman does not satisfy our position that independence can be arranged within one year," a spokesman for another black leader, Joshua Nkomo, said.

Mr. Richard, according to high conference officials, is trying to resolve the deadlock by saying that while independence within 12 months would be desirable, the legal and constitutional procedure may take longer, perhaps 15 to 18 months.

The Rev. Ndabingi Sithole, another nationalist leader, after his meeting with Mr. Richard, blamed Britain for the deadlock.

"If the conference collapses it will be Britain's fault for insisting on 15 months," the Rev. Sithole said.

Issue of Date
Mr. Richard was abrupt with newsmen at the end of the day. "There will be a plenary tomorrow at which the issue of the date will be discussed," was all he would say.

British spokesman David Brighty said there "has been progress" and Britain "thinks it is worth going on."

Mr. Richard has suggested 15 months as a realistic period while the white-minority government of Prime Minister Ian Smith has said 23 months would be required.

But the white Rhodesians have said they consider the date issue to be "peripheral" and they want to get down to basic issues, starting with the composition of an interim government.



ANSWERING QUESTIONS—British Prime Minister James Callaghan and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing meeting with newsmen after their semi-annual talks.

After Giscard, Callaghan Meet

France Promises to Support Britain in Its Search for Funds

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 12 (UPI)—France pledged today to support Britain in its search for international financial aid to help end the British economic crisis.

Following talks with Prime Minister James Callaghan, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said that French representatives on the International Monetary Fund would view the British requests for aid with "comprehension and reasonableness."

Britain is seeking a \$3.9-billion loan in talks with the IMF to help an economy plagued with inflation, a deteriorating balance of trade, a depreciating currency and a slow recovery from recession.

The main question about the talks has been how stringent the IMF would be in imposing conditions on Britain.

EEC Promise
Preliminary talks on both sides of the Atlantic have been under way for several weeks on how to help the British economy and solve the sterling problem.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that France "approved the intention of the British government to seek a solution to the sterling balances problem, since this would contribute both to improved international monetary stability and to the strength of the British economy."

France has urged Britain since its negotiations on entry into the EEC began seven years ago to solve the sterling balances problem. Britain now has indicated that it would seek help in the general funding of the sterling balances—that is, giving credits in other denominations for foreign balances now held in pounds.

The sterling balances, about \$8 billion when Britain began its EEC negotiations in 1970, are now estimated at about \$5 billion.

This summit was the first of the regular annual contacts between French and British leaders that were agreed to last summer.

mer during Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's visit to London. They represent an attempt to put French-British contacts on the same footing as French-West German contacts. The French and Italians hope to initiate the same sort of meetings sometime soon.

Mr. Callaghan called the talks today a "great success" and said it was the first meeting of a "close working relationship."

British sources indicated that the French pledge of support was somewhat more than they might have expected. Mr. Callaghan is under pressure, not only from the IMF but also from various economists and experts in the United States and West Germany to take far more stringent austerity measures if Britain is to expect help.

Two questions that were left (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Thousands Strike In Spain Against Austerity Moves

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Nov. 12 (NYT)—Several hundred thousand industrial workers across Spain today staged stoppages, held political assemblies in factories or walked off their jobs in a one-day protest against a government-decreed package of austerity measures.

The protest, which only leftists termed a general strike, was strongest in Barcelona, the industrial belt around Madrid, Seville, the Basque country and the northern mining center of Asturias.

Called by an umbrella organization of Spain's three main, illegal labor unions, the strike rallied an impressive number of industrial workers but scarcely affected the nation's transportation system or its white-collar and agricultural workers.

Life continued as usual in the principal municipal centers and, aside from sporadic confrontations between strikers and police, there was little violence.

Marcelino Camacho, the Communist chief of the Workers' Commissions, who found himself with a police bodyguard, claimed 2 million has participated in the strike; the government issued a figure of 480,000 out of what it called a "salaried work force" of 8 million.

The walkout appeared to be the biggest show of national labor strength since the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco a year ago, AP reported.

Labor informants said that more than 200 pickets and union organizers were detained today. In the last two weeks, the police have been actively disrupting leftist organizations, arresting a number of their militants.

The umbrella organization, which groups the Communist-dominated Workers' Commissions, the Socialist General Union of Workers and the smaller Workers' Syndical Union, appeared to have called the strike to demonstrate its growing strength and to channel discontent into a single day.

Speakers at factory assemblies attacked the government's economic program, which limits collective bargaining and wage increases and facilitates layoffs. They demanded an \$85 monthly raise for all workers as well as recognition of the still illegal unions.

Responsible, Peaceful
In preparing the strike, organizers stressed that it should be "responsible and peaceful" and instructed militants at the factory level to try to negotiate the holding of assemblies with employers.

Trade Deficit Smaller
British Inflation Rate Is Up to 14.7%

October, despite fears that recent falls in the pound's foreign exchange value would make matters worse.

The inflation rate edged to an annual rate of 14.7 per cent last month, reflecting food, furniture, fuel, cars and clothing prices.

Deputies Approve Andreotti's Plans
ROME, Nov. 12 (Reuters)—Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority Christian Democratic government won a vote of confidence as expected in the Chamber of Deputies here tonight, but with more members abstaining than supporting it.

The vote—249 in favor, 37 against and 297 abstaining—came at the end of a two-day debate on Mr. Andreotti's austerity measures and strategy to pull Italy out of its economic crisis.

The most important abstentions were those of the Communist party—Italy's second biggest political group—and the Socialist party.

For the Communists, Giorgio Napolitano voiced reservations about the government policy but said his party was abstaining in the national interest.

Special Factors
But all but 21 million of the improvement was being put down to special factors in oil, food and in the tobacco trade, leaving the underlying picture virtually unchanged.

Taking invisible earnings from things such as banking and tourism into account, the overall deficit for October was exactly \$200 million compared with \$216 million in September.

In the long term, the figures seem a little more encouraging.

The latest three months, August through October, showed an overall deficit of \$556 million compared with \$777 million in the previous three months.

But even this comparison is distorted by the July trade figures which were fleckishly bad.

The best thing that can be said for today's figures is that they are no worse than in previous months, financial experts said.

October saw both imports and exports at record levels.

Imports rose by 27 million to \$2,532 billion, while exports rose by \$290 million to \$2,822 billion.

On the foreign exchange market, the pound gained a little ground at the close, trading at \$1.6290.

Israel Lays as to U.S. UN Vote

By H.D.S. Greenway

ISRAELI, Nov. 12 (WP)—A Minister Yigal Allon today accused the United States of inaction because of its support of a United Nations Security Council declaration criticizing the administration of the Arab territories.

Allon, a vocal U.S. ally, said the declaration was "a slap in the face" of the United States and its policies in the occupied territories, but he urged it could count on the United States to either disavow it or support it.

Facilitate Return
Security Council declaration on Israel to insure the return of the inhabitants of occupied territories and to the return of those who had been displaced by the war, it called on the United States to facilitate the return of the displaced.

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CRACK IN THE DOOR—Samuel Gammon (left), leader of the U.S. delegation, and his aides were met by one of the Vietnamese delegates when they arrived at the Vietnamese Embassy annex in Paris for talks Friday.

Washington Policy Remains Firm

U.S. and Vietnam Hold Talks, First Since the Fall of Saigon

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Nov. 12 (NYT)—U.S. and Vietnamese diplomats met here today in the first formal talks since the fall of Saigon last year.

Although the goal of the new series of talks has been said to be normalization of relations, today's contacts were considered preliminary to test whether conditions are favorable for full-scale Washington-Hanoi negotiations on the aftermath of the war and postwar issues.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has issued firm instructions that all U.S. comment on the meeting, beyond a bare announcement that it took place, must come from Washington.

Even a U.S. Embassy statement—that "issues of interest to both countries were raised with the missing-in-action issue, our primary concern"—and referring further questions to the State Department—was drafted in Washington.

No Change
In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Fumeth said the talks produced no change in the U.S. policy calling for a veto of Vietnam's application for membership in the United Nations, the Associated Press reported.

He called the two-hour meeting a "substantive discussion" conducted in a "correct" atmosphere. Asked whether the reaffirmation of the U.S. veto policy meant there was no progress on the missing-in-action issue, Mr. Fumeth said, "That's a fair statement."

Mr. Fumeth said the U.S. negotiator emphasized the need to resolve the question of missing U.S. servicemen before there could be any improvement in relations between the two countries, the AP reported. Mr. Fumeth said he could not characterize

the Vietnamese reaction to the negotiator's statement.

The reason for renewal of the secrecy that surrounded the negotiations Mr. Kissinger held leading up to the 1973 Paris peace accords was not explained.

The talks were deliberately held at the level of second-highest ranking embassy officials in Paris, it was understood, in order to make clear their tentative probing nature.

U.S. officials made no effort to contact a higher level delegation of Vietnam's deputy foreign minister and former ambassador to Paris who visited here last week. It was learned, Mr. diplomatic (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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What Next in the Mideast?

The unopposed entry of Syrian peace-keeping forces into Beirut should finally mark the end of the worst of Lebanon's long agony. Though sporadic violence will no doubt continue, the country can finally set about trying to restore the political, economic and communal conditions in which a reasonable national life can go on. What hope exists that Lebanon can manage this? The answer hinges on a display of restraint and tolerance, by Lebanese and by foreigners, altogether out of keeping with the selfishness and brutality that have torn the country to shreds over the last year and a half. Yet there is no feasible alternative. The new President, Elias Sarkis, is a decent man who will be taxed to the utmost in coming months. He deserves the international community's full support.

Is it just a coincidence that Lebanon's agony ends as a new U.S. administration prepares to begin? Or did the U.S. election, with its promise of a resumption of active diplomacy, help subdue Lebanon's furies? We suspect the latter. The other Arab states were eager to move on. Especially was this so of Saudi Arabia, which in recent weeks has brought its great economic influence and its inter-Arab prestige to bear in order to promote a truce in Lebanon and to restore working harmony between Syria and Egypt. Virtually everyone agrees that no further diplomatic progress can take place while either Syria or Egypt stands apart from the process and criticizes the other for engaging in it.

Yet another Saudi achievement has been to keep Yasser Arafat afloat atop the Palestine Liberation Organization. He is diminished and sobered, or so one must hope, by the Lebanese experience. Replacing him promises more trouble than rescuing him. Mr. Arafat has not been saved, however, simply in order to be unleashed to launch the next wave of raids on Israel—and to invite the next wave of Israeli counter-raids. Such a sequence would be sure to spoil diplomacy. Somehow Mr. Arafat and the PLO must be fitted into a serious effort for an Arab-Israeli peace. How do we know this will happen? We don't. But we think it represents the best available reading of the Saudi purpose, and the one that all the parties ought to do their best to make come true.

The tip-off could come in the next month or two when the PLO evidently will hold the first meeting of its governing National Council since just after the PLO's 1970 debacle in Jordan. The broad question before the house will be whether to exchange fantasy for reality and undertake to negotiate a settlement on the basis of recognition of Israel's right to exist.

In anticipation of the Palestinians' new turning point, the ideal next step would be for the current administration to consult as promptly as possible with President-elect Carter's transition team and then to proceed with measures to encourage a commensurate Israeli hospitality to coexistence with a Palestinian state. This is essential so as to avoid giving the nonrecognizers on each side the opportunity to cite the other's non-recognition to justify its own. This tendency on both sides to reinforce stalemate is the familiar, tragic and unacceptable Mideast pattern—unacceptable, because inevitably, given enough time, it leads one way or another to resumed hostilities.

The trouble with this ideal, of course, is that the U.S. government is to some considerable degree immobilized by the transition. The Ford administration has responsibility without great authority. And the Carter administration will be understandably reluctant to commit itself to anything until after its installation. Even then, it will want to be careful in picking its way. Meanwhile, the Israeli government will be reminding the new President of his heat-of-the-campaign ardor for its cause, and no doubt contending that the Israeli elections scheduled for next October preclude any heavy pressures for movement on the diplomatic front. Diplomatic stress anytime soon, it will be argued, would play into the hands of the hard-line Israeli right wing.

Nothing comes easily in the Mideast. But history also tells us that doing nothing—which is to say, accepting festering stalemate—does not promote stability. At the least, some U.S. initiative to revive efforts toward a comprehensive settlement in the Mideast is going to have to be one of the urgent foreign policy priorities of the Carter presidency.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Future of the GOP

After the recent election, the Republican party—at the grassroots level—would seem to have no place to go but up. Although Mr. Ford managed in the end to turn the presidential campaign into a close race, his party suffered a severe disappointment at every other level.

The hard-fought Senate contests ended in a standoff, with the Democrats retaining their 52-to-38 margin. Democrats will once again have a 2-to-1 majority in the House of Representatives.

In the voting for governors and state legislators, the results were equally poor. The GOP in this election continued its post-Watergate slide and now has one less governorship than before Nov. 2 instead of making the net gain of two or three that many observers had expected. Beginning in January, the GOP will have only 12 governorships instead of the 17 it held 13 years ago, after the Goldwater debacle.

Throughout the Middle West from Ohio to Iowa, Republicans began losing town and county offices and state legislative seats in 1964—and many of them have never been regained. This trend has now spread to New York and California, where in the aftermath of the Rockefeller and Reagan administrations, the party is weaker than ever before.

What do these grim statistics portend for the GOP? For the immediate future, they mean that the party heads toward 1980 with aging, battle-scarred leaders. At 65, Ronald Reagan would seem too old to contemplate another presidential race in four years' time; but with the defeat of Sens. William Brock of Tennessee and James Buckley of New York, he is still the only widely known conservative.

His chief rival is likely to be ex-Democrat John B. Connally. Although he was hurt by his inability to carry Texas for the Ford-Dole ticket, Mr. Connally convinced his new party that he—unlike Mr. Reagan—did make a maximum effort to achieve victory.

The 1976 election proved, however, what moderate Republicans had long contended. With a good campaign, their party can still win at the presidential level, or at least make a close race in the East and the industrial Middle West. Mr. Ford carried Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan and Illinois, and came very near in New York and Ohio. Had he adopted somewhat more progressive policies in the last two years and chosen a more sympathetic running mate, he might easily have reversed the outcome. If Mr. Ford, a drab campaigner, was able to do as well as he did, the opportunity obviously exists for a more exciting and constructive candidate making a moderate appeal.

But the ideological fanaticism of conservative Republicans is so intense that such moderate conservatives as Senator Percy of Illinois and Secretary of Commerce Richardson have become stigmatized in many party circles as hopelessly liberal. In these circumstances, a totally new figure such as Gov.-elect James R. Thompson of Illinois probably has better prospects.

If President-elect Carter can turn his personal triumph in the South into a viable biracial coalition, the Republican Southern strategy will stay wrecked for a long time to come. In that event, Republicans will have to emulate Mr. Ford's course in the recent campaign, building upon GOP strength in the Great Plains and the Mountain States and trying to pull out victory in the East and Middle West. That would augur well for a genuinely competitive two-party system.

But a "big state" strategy can succeed only if Republicans prove themselves responsive to the actual problems of the declining cities and the inflation-strained suburbs. As the defeat of President Ford and Sen. Buckley demonstrated, neither an amiable personality nor an orthodox conservatism is sufficient to rebuild the decayed bases of the once-dominant GOP.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Italy's Crisis

Italy continues to compete with Britain for the title of sick man of the European Community. This situation is an unenviable one for the minority Christian Democrat government, but ironically enough it is perhaps even more so for the Communist party, caught as it is in a kind of limbo between

government and opposition. Mr. Berlinguer, the Communist leader, is the victim of the very success of his own strategy. What is hard to see is how the traditional supporters of the Communist party can accept a classic deflationary policy applied somewhat halfheartedly by a minority Christian Democrat government.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 13, 1901

PARIS—The delay accorded to "chaffeurs" for affixing numbers to their automobiles (capable of a speed of over 30 kilometers an hour on the level), expired last evening, in accordance with the new regulations in France. The number of automobiles submitted to the operation will amount to about 700. But from now on, all cars will have to be so affixed.

Fifty Years Ago

November 13, 1926

NEW YORK—The mystery of the miraculous escapes of Harry Houdini, which for years amazed and entertained the public and royalty in all parts of the world, will probably be never known. For the will of the master conjurer, who died recently in Detroit, filed today gives all his secrets as well as his paraphernalia to his brother Theodore Weiss, who must destroy it upon his death.



Israel and South Africa

By Moshe Decter

NEW YORK—An ominous impression is gaining currency that there exists a sinister relationship between Israel and South Africa. This charge is being disseminated by forces in the Third World, egged on by the Soviet Union. It focuses on Israel's trade and arms sales to South Africa, as evidenced by the controversial resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on Tuesday that condemned Israel.

It may be deplorable to have commercial dealings with South Africa and it is surely morally intolerable to engage in arms traffic with the apartheid regime. But to single out Israel as the main culprit bespeaks rank cynicism, rampant hypocrisy and anti-Semitic prejudice.

For the truth is—and it can be documented despite determined, systematic efforts by governments to suppress it—that scores of countries trade with South Africa, including 19 black African states: the economic worth of the Africans' dealings, amounting to many hundreds of millions of dollars annually, far outweighs Israel's.

The 19 are Angola, Botswana, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Liberia, Malagasy Republic, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Zaire, Zambia.

Growing Trade

Their economic dealings with South Africa are flourishing and growing: large-scale imports and exports of raw materials, building equipment, pharmaceuticals and foods; airline passenger and freight connections; railway projects; shipping lines; construction of office buildings, hotels and housing; tourism; technical aid in disease control; construction, engineering and metallurgical equipment for copper and diamond mines; financial investments, development loans and long-term credit arrangements.

Mozambique is the most striking instance of this symbiotic relationship. Despite the militantly anti-apartheid, anti-Western, Marxist ideology of this newly independent country, its economic relations with Pretoria are varied and thriving. South Africa is its second-highest customer and the largest source (nearly one-half of its total foreign-exchange earnings).

The most astounding aspect, economically and morally, of black Africa's relations with South Africa concerns the blacks who work in South African gold, diamond, platinum, uranium and coal mines.

Hundreds of thousands of migrant laborers from neighboring countries—Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Malawi, Angola and others—work under arrangements that can only be described as sweetheart contracts between the black governments and South African companies.

Gold Payments

The nearly 180,000 Mozambican gold miners are paid, for example, only 40 per cent of their wages in South African currency. The remaining 60 per cent is paid not to the workers but to their government, in gold bullion. Only when the miners go home after contracts have expired does their government pay them the rest of their wages, but only in local currency, while the state keeps the gold. This deal gives

Mozambique a profit of over 200 per cent on the sweat of its citizens: a subsidy to the black Marxist state for supplying indentured servants to the white apartheid state.

Israel's dealings with South Africa are outweighed by black Africa's. But if it is wrong for Israel, why not for black Africa? And if it is right for black Africa, why not for Israel?

Such are the ironies of the double standard that it will surprise no one to learn that such principled Arab friends of African liberation as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan, Egypt, Dubai and Abu Dhabi traffic with South Africa in oil, tourism, foods, and even arms. Nor are those progressive champions of human rights, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, averse to dirtying their hands in South Africa trade. A recent International Monetary Fund study shows that in 1974 South Africa exported goods worth some \$5 million to the Soviet bloc, and imported nearly \$25 million worth from it.

The same report shows that South Africa has trade relations, amounting to millions of dollars, with four members of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid (which recently issued a report condemning Israel for its relations with South Africa): East Germany, Haiti, Hungary, Peru—two rightist dictatorships, and two Communist regimes, united in cant and opportunism.

India Cited

As for Israel's small arms trade (six patrol boats and a missile system for them)—which I do not condone—it is dwarfed into insignificance by the South African arms traffic of other countries. France above all, but also Britain, the United States, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, Jordan, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have been involved over many years in the sale, licensing or construction of a vast array of military-related equipment amounting to many billions of dollars.

Who are Israel's accusers? India, a leading member of the UN Apartheid Committee, is typical. It has recently pointed the finger at Israel while it secretly makes atom bombs out of nuclear materials furnished for peaceful

uses, destroys its people's civil liberties, and practices its own version of apartheid in the treatment of its 50 million wretched untouchables.

What price hypocrisy? Nothing less than peace and justice.

Moshe Decter has long been an analyst of Soviet-Jewish affairs. This article, written for The New York Times, is based on a study he prepared for the American Jewish Congress.

Pistol-Packing Turk Students

By C. L. Sulzberger

ANKARA—Although the nationalist revolution here started more than half a century ago it has never gained sufficient headway. One result of this sad fact is a growing realization that Turkey is not yet economically qualified to join the European Community, much as it would like to do so for political reasons plus a recognition that mass social inequalities continue long after the death of Ataturk, father of the modern republic.

There is continual apologetic reference by its leaders to Turkey "as a developing country." This is, of course, true but is nevertheless puzzling when one considers that it emerged from one of the world's great empires (Ottoman) after World War I and has a long, distinguished tradition of an educated elite.

Yet Turkey resists the fact that even in terms of association with the EEC they are disavowed as compared with former African colonies of France and Britain. Yet some of the latter, which were indeed once colonies of Turkey, are advancing more speedily than their ancient administrators.

Islamic Intrusion

One is often told that women in contemporary Turkey hold a very emancipated position for a Moslem country. This is plainly true. But it was true even before World War II. Ataturk also decreed total separation between church and state and banned religious intervention in political affairs.

Even at this moment one can

visit backward Anatolian villages near Ankara where women dress as they did a century ago. And there is evidence of growing Islamic intrusion into certain political factions. Moreover, the same kind of violence is growing in the student body at universities that produced the brink of anarchy and army intervention a few years ago in order to restore order.

Last week, when the academic year began—hardly because of previous disorders—newspapers reported among other things: "Three students were apprehended for possession of handguns and three other guns were found with apparently no owners. The police also found sticks of dynamite during the search."

"Also in Istanbul six students carrying firearms were taken into custody. . . Four students suffered gunshot wounds today when ammunition broke out. . . The Gazi Educational Institute had more police officers parked in front than students. . . A police 'barrier' awaited near the gate, just in case."

The atmosphere is sufficiently uneasy to alarm both intellectual and business elements and to weaken governmental efforts to solve critical foreign policy problems like relations with the United States, relations with Greece, Cyprus. A national election will be held in 11 months and neither of the two main parties in the contest seems ready to agree to any settlement favored by the other—in the hope of fanning chauvinistic vote appeals.

Bulent Ecevit, former premier and leader of the opposition Republican People's party (with 190 out of 400 deputies) told me: "From next March on there will be a heated political campaign. The main problem of Turkish politics is the irreconcilability of the two big parties. I can see no possibility of a strong, effective

government before the 1977 elections."

More than this, he accuses government of Premier Demirel (who is head of the Justice Party, 180 deputies), of encouraging student violence and ordering police only to oppose left-radicalism. Demirel, of vigorously denies this. The milder is in coalition with 48 National Salvation rightists and even further right wingers.

The widening rift seems excludes any chance of a national government based on Republican People's party-Justice party operation, which would represent almost nine-tenths of the vote and give Turkey a strong interim regime to face and pressing problems abroad now poison relations between vigorous nation and the West.

Verges on Disaster

From an international view it would be obviously sensible to pool governmental energies and so ally against a bad emotional sentiment against the United States, provoked by the U.S. congressional arms embargo and a relationship with On that sometimes verges on disaster. Yet, while politicians here act such a national coalition would be logical and give Ankara cohesion needed to negotiate calmly with the strongly-bellied Caramanlis administration. Athens and possibly also to off some of the emotional Americanism growing among masses, whose same political exclude all chance of such solution.

Instead theyicker privy about potential future collision with supernationalistic, norries—should next year's produce another dead heat. A in the meantime, students p pistols in their book bags.

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News Analysis

Welcome in Moscow Disperses Doubts on Support for Gierk

By Peter Onor

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (UPI)—Polish Communist party leader J. Gierk was enthusiastically welcomed by Soviet leaders during his visit to Moscow this week, and the visit was seen as a sign of the Soviet Union's support for Gierk's leadership.

Polish and Soviet sources do not dispute that this was the main purpose of the trip. It was a reasonable one, when comparing the tense situation in Poland with the calm in the Soviet Union.

Gierk's position is expected to be strengthened by the visit.

extreme sensitivity of the current situation in Poland, certainly the most volatile at the moment in Eastern Europe.

Since worker riots last June forced the leadership to rescind announced increases in food prices, Mr. Gierk and his colleagues have been casting around for ways to relieve the tension—and, of course, for means to solve the urgent economic problems that the "planist" price boosts reflected.

That there has been no renewed violence is primarily attributable to the remarkable caution shown by Polish authorities in not increasing food prices alone and in displaying relative tolerance toward supporters of jailed protesters.

A major question posed anxiously by many Poles and interested foreigners has been how the Soviet Union would react to such restraint. Can the Kremlin really indulge its closest allies when they bend to public sentiment? Will concessions in one country lead to trouble elsewhere?

Mr. Gierk had already met twice since last June with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev—at the Berlin summit meeting of European Communists and at a Crimea resort where party chiefs gathered in August. So private assurances of continuing Soviet backing for Mr. Gierk have doubtless been given.

Now public affirmation has been provided. "We greatly value," Mr. Brezhnev said at a Kremlin banquet Tuesday, "our very close relations with the Polish (Communist) party, led by that faithful son of people's Poland, leading figure of the international Communist movement and great friend of the Soviet Union, Edward Gierk."

High Price
The high price of that vigorous support was also evident in the speeches and other proclamations associated with the trip. Closer economic ties to the Soviet Union and even greater dependence on Soviet raw materials and other goods essential to maintaining stability in Poland.

"Never before," Mr. Brezhnev said, "has there been such scope and effectiveness in our economic relations." He added moments later, "We understand how complicated the development of Poland as a 'socialist society' is and 'we know of the difficult problems that you must decide.'"

There is no doubt, the Soviet leader asserted, of the party's ultimate success. In the Polish crisis of 1970-71—when worker turmoil over prices and other grievances led to the fall of Wladyslaw Gomulka and his replacement by Mr. Gierk—the Soviet Union came up with \$100 million in gold, it is generally believed, to help the regime get started on a program of upgrading living standards.

That sort of outright gift has apparently not been made this time. Drawn Into Sphere
Exactly what the Russians are prepared to do is not clear. But the thrust of statements this week was that Poland will be drawn even more into the Soviet sphere and perhaps away from the expanding Western contacts that made it vulnerable to inflationary pressures.

"Fruitful discussions took place," the Soviet press agency Tass said, "on the forms and methods of improving interaction between the two countries in various spheres of socialist and Communist construction." That means that a vast new steel works under construction at Katowice with Russian help, has a direct railway link to the Soviet border.

Moscow may also be willing to parcel out some of its bumper grain crop to Poland—which had its third bad harvest in a row—and payment for other raw materials, particularly oil, could be postponed or partly offset. In return, Poland would be expected to send more finished goods and machinery to the Russians—which means that there would be less available for sale in the West.

Hint Given
Mr. Gierk hinted as much in his speech at Tuesday's Kremlin banquet when he spoke of the "growing coordination" of economic planning with the Soviet Union and the quest for "higher forms of integration."

Moscow has potentially a great deal to lose because of the impact that further unrest in Poland would certainly have on other countries. The trauma of armed intervention would be profound.

For the time being, Mr. Gierk is clearly seen here as the Kremlin's main hope for calm in Poland.

U.K. Taxes:

Sovereign Remedy

LONDON, Nov. 12 (Reuters).

A small manufacturing firm has discovered an unusual tax dodge for its staff—its all paid in gold sovereigns.

Technically, the coins are worth only 21s (about \$1.50) as legal tender, but they fetch between £25 and £30 on the coin market.

For income tax purposes, the employees of St. James's declare their wages in the form of the sovereign, which means in theory, at least, they paid too little to be liable for tax, British tax officials investigating.

Besterman, 71,

Briton Was

Laird Scholar

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP).

Jore Besterman, 71, a British scholar who devoted much of his life to studies of Voltaire and 18th-century enlightenment, died Wednesday at Banbury in Oxfordshire, it was reported today.

Besterman was the founder of the Institut et de la Revue de la Voltaire in Geneva, where he and his wife lived from his native France. Besterman was the editor of letters and complete works of Voltaire, and in 1969 he wrote a biography of him.

Jacques-Jean Rat

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP).

Rev. Martin P. Harney, 59, office manager of the Associated Press bureau in London, died today after a long illness.

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WTON, Mass., Nov. 12 (AP).

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Jaggett Harvey Sr.

CAGO, Nov. 12 (AP).

Mr. Jaggett Harvey Sr., 69, the former owner of the Fred Harvey restaurant chain, died Wednesday.

o Calls Battle

1 On in Angola

SEASIA, Zaire, Nov. 12

Angola radio reported President Agostinho Neto today celebrating the first anniversary of the first day of fighting against guerrillas in the country.

broadcast quoted the

Angolan leader as saying: "The most important part of the battle for the liberation of Angola is the battle for the liberation of the mind."

nbo Student Slain

JIMBO, Nov. 12 (Reuters).

A student was shot dead and 50 were injured when a car carrying students of the University of Zaire was ambushed by guerrillas on a road 70 miles east of Kinshasa.



BRENNER PASS BLOCKED—Rockslide blocked the rail link between Italy, Austria and West Germany in the Brenner Pass Friday. A highway was cut, but another stayed open.

But the Lyrics Are Loaded

Red Cambodian Radio Plugs 'Sing Along With Phnom Penh'

By Denis D. Gray

BANGKOK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Radio Phnom Penh is broadcasting the Cambodian government's revolutionary message in song and rhyme.

The music and poetry take up about half of the radio's six hours of daily broadcasting. The constantly changing repertoire includes children's voices singing about the country's leaders and its nonaligned foreign policy. One ballad tells of the 1975 U.S. helicopter evacuation of the Cambodian capital with Americans "shaking with fear, weeping and losing face."

Music has apparently been chosen as a key propaganda and teaching tool by the new Communist rulers. Refugees from Cambodia say they have seen no newspapers in the country. Refugees and diplomats have reported that broadcasts are

Im Proum, a Cambodian linguistics expert from Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y., suggests that the songs into which the revolutionary slogans and orders are embedded stand a much better chance of making an impression on the country's peasantry than dull oral reports. He is here to compile a Cambodian dictionary.

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Anglican Church Plans to Drop 'Obey' From Bride's Obligations

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Church of England, bowing to movements for sexual equality, is planning to change the lines that since 1862 have been spoken by millions of couples as they joined in matrimony.

Proposed changes in the church's marriage ceremony include making optional for the bride the words "to obey," referring specifically to the role of sexual relations in marriage, and generally updating the liturgy.

"It puts women on an equal footing," explained a spokesman for the General Synod, the governing body of the church. Provisional approval of the plans is expected. If accepted by the General Synod, the new liturgy is expected to go into use early next year in the established church of Great Britain.

For those who wish, the Synod spokesman said, the old liturgy will still be allowed. The bride may promise to "love, cherish and obey," if she wishes.

The most delicate problem that faced the 17-member Liturgical Commission, which included a bishop and four women, was the best way to refer in the service to sexual intercourse. The present ceremony makes no specific reference to sexual intercourse. The version now up for consideration says:

"Marriage is given, that husband and wife may comfort and help each other, living faithfully together in need and in plenty, in sorrow and in joy. It is given that with delight and tenderness they may know each other in love, and through the joy of their bodily union, may strengthen the union of their hearts and lives."

"We have sought to present sexual intercourse in its proper Christian context," explains the committee's report, "as part only of the whole union of human life in marriage."

pipled into the ricefields over loudspeakers.

Occasionally, an accordion and piano will strike up a martial tune, but most of the songs are folk tunes known to Cambodians for generations. The songs are sung to the accompaniment of reed oboes, wooden xylophones, and two-stringed Oriental violins and other traditional instruments.

In the pre-Communist past, the words to traditional songs were about love, moonlit nights and religious-philosophical broodings. Others were humorous songs.

Im Proum says the language now is clipped, strong and spiked with newly coined "revolutionary" vocabulary that Cambodians outside the country find difficult to grasp. The lyrics of the songs have, however, retained their complex rhyme schemes of old. The songs invariably portray an idealized, peasant-led society. There are no hints of refugee stories of disease, executions and forced labor. One lyric goes:

There was an old saying: We make war with rice. It fits the present time perfectly. We should drive to plant every inch of ground.

This lyric is perhaps the essence of Communist Cambodia. Cambodia's Angkor, the organization that rules the country, is frequently praised. Children vow in song to "walk the right path, the glowing red path of the excellent organization."

But individual leaders are never mentioned by name, substantiating refugee stories that most persons in Cambodia do not know the top leaders—believed to number about half a dozen—and that the powerful ones do not want the masses to know them.

One song tells children not to miss their parents too much, an apparent reference to the separation of the young from their parents in an attempt to produce a

Kenya's Racial Calm: A Model for Rhodesia?

By Michael I. Kaufman

NAIROBI, Nov. 12 (NYT)—Over cocktails in his lovely garden a middle-aged white lawyer was saying that the anguish and anxiety expressed by Rhodesian whites over the imminence of black government gave him a sense of déjà vu.

"We were all saying the same things here back in 1962," said the lawyer, who was born and educated in Kenya. "What would happen to all our efficiency? What would happen to our way of life? Almost everybody truly believed that decline, horror and violence would replace our lovely, comfortable civilization."

The lawyer laughed at what he conceded had been his views, too. He recalled that his wife, now a physician, was taught to shoot a

pistol to protect herself from what were imagined as independence-madened blacks intent on raping and looting. "We thought it would be the Congo," the lawyer said.

With the tone of one telling stories on himself, he related that as an 18-year-old district commissioner during the British struggle with the Mau Mau insurgents in the 1950s, he spent weeks chasing a particular nationalist. "Today," he added with a smile, "the man is one of my partners and a friend."

In Kenya, the worst fears of the whites never materialized and despite some dislocation, particularly among planters, the pleasures and privileges remain for the whites, who now number perhaps 70,000—most of them transients or expatriates—in a population in excess of 13 million. No longer are schools, restaurants and clubs racially segregated, but they have not changed much because only a sprinkling of socially mobile blacks have made an appearance.

A Suggested Tour
A black who teaches at the university here commented, "In Kenya, it is a pity that we have not allowed the British design passport holders, black and white, to come here. If we did, maybe they would realize that black rule need not mean chaos."

The professor acknowledged that he was less than optimistic about the Rhodesians' chances of achieving Kenya's example. Kenya was an exception to the pattern in Africa, which saw white colonialists fleeing in imagined panic or real fear, often after having sabotaged farms, factories, transport and telephones. Before the Belgians left the Congo, it reported food; now-independent Zaire imports food. In Angola and Mozambique, the departure of Portuguese technicians and professionals has caused great dislocation and hardship.

Still, the Kenyan professor said, there are parallels between Kenya and Rhodesia that, even at this late date, offer some hope for the same sort of transition that prevailed here.

Like the Rhodesian guerrillas, the Mau Mau fought a war of terror against white domination, though they did not have foreign backing so they had to make do with their own weapons. As in the Rhodesian guerrillas, the Mau Mau took heavy losses at the hands of white-led forces. Despite the inflated reports of Mau Mau barbarism that spread beyond Africa, the death toll of whites during what was called "the emergency" was 33; the

number of whites killed in the Rhodesian conflict is about twice that.

As in Rhodesia, the leaders of the rebellion met last June in London. Now the revered President of Kenya, spent many years in prison. With independence in 1963, the possibility of retributions against whites was considered. Instead, the direction taken was pretty much set by the title of one of Mr. Kenyatta's books, "Facing Without Bitterness."

Ad residents of the country—there was a substantial community of people of Indian descent among the blacks and whites—were given the chance of becoming citizens. Some whites and some Asians declined, preferring to remain British Commonwealth passport holders. White planters were encouraged to sell their vast holdings to blacks at fair market prices. Some 1,400 white families sold more than 2 million acres in a program financed by British grants and loans totaling \$50 million.

In all, 15,000 of the 55,000 whites who lived here before independence work for foreign businesses, teach or are involved with international agencies. Others, like the lawyer, adopted Kenyan citizenship. Some of the old planter families have invested here and control hotels, tourism, manufacturing, and import and export concerns. The whites live well.

Most black politicians agree, at least privately, that the whites' presence has benefited the country as a whole. The theory involved is that whites, with their education and administrative and technological skills and, perhaps most important, with their links to overseas investment sources, have helped conduct and increase the country's growth and that the effects are increasingly shifting down to ordinary people in the form of jobs, education and business opportunities.

Can this pattern apply in a black-ruled Rhodesia? In terms of minerals and agriculture, Rhodesia is far richer than Kenya. Its 270,000 whites, with the advantage of a plentiful supply of cheap labor, have built a prosperous and diversified economy. The question then is whether those tools of production be controlled by the whites or will the black leaders encourage whites to stay, not as overlords but as partners, increasingly sharing the wealth with the 6 million blacks.

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THE ART MARKET

Breaking Up a Persian Masterpiece

By Suren Melikian

LONDON (IHT).—Next Wednesday, Christie's will sell seven leaves from one of the most beautiful illustrated manuscripts executed in 16th-century Iran, a copy of the 10th-century epic "Shah-Name" (The Book of Kings) by Ferdowsi.

The manuscript to which the leaves belong was commissioned by the founder of the Safavid dynasty, Shah Isma'il (1499-1524), given to his son in 1522 and completed in the royal atelier at Tabriz during the son's reign (1527-1528). Thus a key work of Iranian art, one of the few royal manuscripts that have come down virtually intact—it has 258 miniatures—is being deliberately mutilated.

At present it is the property of Arthur A. Houghton Jr., of Queensbury, Md., onetime trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and former curator of rare books for the Library of Congress. He gave the museum 78 leaves in 1972. Mr. Houghton, according to the catalogue, acquired the manuscript in 1899.

Little is known of its early history. It was given to Sultan Murad 3d of Turkey by Shah Tahmasp just before his death

Manuscript's Owner Replies

WASHINGTON (IHT).—Arthur A. Houghton Jr., who is putting seven leaves from the "Shah-Name" up for auction at Christie's Nov. 17, defended the sale, saying, "A manuscript such as that cannot be handled—if you turn the pages over many times, you will destroy the whole thing."

Mr. Houghton said on the phone from his home in Queensbury, Md., that the manuscript "had been re-backed once, and none of the leaves were cut out. It was unstitched. All the leaves are completely intact."

Asked to comment on the suggestion by Suren Melikian (see article on this page) that selling the leaves amounted to cultural vandalism, Mr. Houghton said, "Every man has a right to his own opinion. I will leave it up to someone else to decide whether Mr. Melikian's opinion is better than anyone else's."

In 1976, according to Stuart Welch in his "A King's Book of Kings," a popular, lavishly illustrated book about the manuscript.

In 1800, it was still in the Turkish Imperial Library. Around the turn of the century, it found its way into the collection of Baron Edmond de Rothschild. Its superb condition hardly a trace of damp or worm damage, and more telling, the glittering appearance of most of the paintings—bears witness to the care with which it was handled in the East. In 1800, the sultan's

librarian took the trouble of writing a synopsis of each miniature on a protective sheet.

Exhibited

The manuscript was first taken apart after it was acquired by Mr. Houghton. In 1962, some leaves were exhibited separately at the Crozier Club. Further exhibition of a few leaves took place in 1968 at M. Knoedler and Company, the well-known old-master gallery in New York, and in 1970 at Asia House, again in New York. The first major step toward dismembering

the royal manuscript came in 1970 when Mr. Houghton gave 78 leaves to the Met. His generosity was hailed. No one paid much attention to the defacing of the splendid work.

From 1974, rumors spread among Iranian dealers that the "Houghton Shah-Name" was on the market and that agents of the Iranian court had been approached. Nothing substantiated the rumors. Then Christie's issued a press release, saying that Mr. Houghton was selling seven "folios" in order to assess the value of his property.

It is hard to believe that a monument of world painting loaded with historical significance could be tampered with in an era which prides itself on protecting cultural heritages. That it should go unnoticed and be sanctioned by persons of good will, or so one assumes, is equally incredible. Imagine what the reaction of the Western art world would be to the news that the Book of Kells now at Trinity College, Dublin, would be divided up and sold on the French polygraph such as Roger van der Weyden's "Doornik" at Beaune in the old "hospital" was going to be broken up and sold piecemeal. Given the Iranian context, the present case is worse.

The manuscript has tremendous significance with regard to the history of Iranian painting. In it, the styles developed in the 15th century by the Eastern school of Herat and the Western school of Shiraz are merging into the style that characterized 16th-century painting in the new royal capital, Tabriz, in northwestern Iran. The fusion of the styles and their respective parts vary in degree according to the images and can be appreciated by comparing and contrasting them. This requires the preservation of the manuscript as a whole.

Moreover, several masters, including two of the most famous 16th-century painters, Mir Mo'asser and Dust Mohammad, whose names are inscribed on two miniatures, contributed paintings to the book. In order to verify attributions of other miniatures to them and to measure the influence or differences of these respective artists working on a joint project, the preservation of the work is indispensable.

More important perhaps than art historical considerations is the complex rhythm of this manuscript, which makes its preservation imperative. The rhythm of the succession of paintings in the composition of the painting and even the format. This rhythm is part of the work of art as such. To scatter the paintings is to destroy the rhythm. The individual image was never intended to be looked at alone. It faces a page of text arranged in columns with headings cutting across the columns and the format of the image must be considered in relation to the page

A "Shah-Name" miniature to be sold at Christie's

of calligraphy that it faces. An Iranian scholar, Chahlyar Aslan, has recently demonstrated how the modules—the architectural term being the most just in this case—of the calligrapher were used to determine both the format and the key elements of the composition of paintings in a given manuscript.

These rules have remained unknown to the West because most

Western art historians who studied Iranian painting do not read Persian and are therefore not familiar with calligraphy. Just, but not least, have no access to the Persian sources. Scholarly treatises on painting and calligraphy, excepting single translations of a rather satisfactory order. But ignorance is hardly an excuse for destruction.

LONDON THEATER

Itinerant Players Score With Story of a Migrant

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 12 (IHT).—There are great benefits to be gained from watching the best of small touring productions. Itinerant theater groups often display ensemble skills that are larger, more secure companies. And, from convenience and necessity, they are encouraged to stretch their imaginations, to achieve dramatic effects by simple and limited means.

Poco Novo's production at the Hampstead Theatre Club of "A Seventh Man" is an excellent example of this type of theater near its best. The author, Adrian Mitchell, has based it on the book by writer John Berger and photographer Jean Mohr on the life and hard times of migrant workers in Europe.

Mr. Mitchell has used the photographs as much as the text to create a tough play, ironically cool in tone, that follows one

worker from the poverty of Turkish village to the desperate existence of a Gypsy construction camp and, a year later, a richer and a man, to his home—where he covers that he is as much stranger as he was in the strange world of the city.

In a succession of short scenes, the play powerfully traces the disorientation of Gypsy, leaves his home because he to buy a tractor to work family's barren land and himself sold into an industrial slavery, in which he is treated less than human—living in a barracks which he leaves to work long hours on the many of a production line.

Information Along the way, Mr. Mitchell without writing a proper tract, manages to convey a deal of information on this vast labor force, numbering millions, that helps prop Europe's industrialized so providing cheap workers to the dirtiest jobs at the cost the brutal dislocation of industrial lives.

That may make "A Seventh Man" sound like a dreary performance. But it has a cool fascination, not only in glimpses of a contemporary but in the sharp observation wit of the writing.

The play's weakness lies, very much, in its most popular moments—its excellent and its Steadman's set, consisting of a gray wooden boxes and a simple, evocative backdrop, early suggests the cramped moor of the migrants' lives, the surrounding wide-open space which they cannot enter.

The play is necessarily a specific, though less factual, than Mr. Berger's book. And point is wider than that, reminding us of a certain colonial exploitation within cities. It suggests not merely corruption of capitalism. It fronts a problem that cannot not merely migrants but workers—the alienation of man from his occupation and from his environment that is part urban existence.

At the National's Lyttel Theatre is the first English production of Austrian playwright and novelist Thomas Bernhard, "The Force of Habit." It is a little to show why Mr. Bernhard's reputation stands high in Europe.

The play, offering us a clown attempting to rehearse Schubert's "Trout Quintet" with a motley crew of acrobat, juggler and drunken lion tamer is an excuse for some philosophical speculation on life and death. It is not helped much by the heavy-handed playing of Philip Locke, Guy Granger, Brenda Rethen, Ollie Cohen and Warren Clarke, of whom overact in a grotesque manner.

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ON THE ARTS AGENDA

William Walton's "Troilus and Cressida," first heard at Covent Garden in 1954, returned to the repertoire of the Royal Opera in London on Nov. 12 in a new production staged by Colin Graham and designed by Christopher Morley. André Previn conducted and the cast was headed by Janet Baker and Richard Cassilly in the title parts.

Elizabeth Bainbridge as Eurydice, Gerald English as Pandarus, Benjamin Luxon as Diomedes and Richard Van Allen as Calcas. Later performances are scheduled for Nov. 17, 24, 27 and 30.

A large-scale group of exhibitions devoted to commemorating the 75th anniversary of the 1901 Darmstadt Jugendstil exhibition is being held in several places in that West German city until Jan. 30. "Art and Decoration—Precursors of Art Nouveau" is at the Hessisches Landesmuseum; "Academy—Secession—Avant-Garde in 1900" is at the Kunsthalle; and the "Darmstadt Artists' Circle, 1899-1914" is at Mathildenhöhe.

En route to a 15-concert tour of Eastern Europe, the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, under Zubin Mehta, will give a concert Nov. 19 at Royal Albert Hall in London that will include Tchaikovsky's Fourth, Beethoven's Ninth, and Mahler's Symphony No. 1. In addition, on Nov. 18, a chamber music recital by members of the orchestra will be given at the Banqueting House, Whitehall, with Sidney Harcourt conducting Mozart's Wind Serenade in C major (K. 388), and with works by Berg, Ravel, William Kraft and Schumann.

Mstislav Rostropovich will conduct the Orchestre de Paris in the first two series of concerts in Paris since the orchestra's return from a tour of the United States. On Nov. 18, 20 and 23, the soprano Galina Vishnevskaya will be the soloist in works by Prokofiev, Rimsky-Korsakov and Shostakovich, and the principal orchestral works will be Shostakovich's Symphony No. 8 (Nov. 18 and 20) and Brahms' Symphony No. 1 (Nov. 23). On Nov. 25 and 27, along with the Brahms symphony, the programs include Haydn's C major Cello Concerto and Mozart's C minor Piano Concerto, with Rostropovich and Vassilios Detsis as the respective soloists.

Bernold Zimmermann's "Die Soldaten" will be mounted for the first time by the Hamburg State Opera on Nov. 27 in a staging by Götz Friedrich, with sets by Josef Svoboda, costumes by Albrecht Mees and with choreography by Fred Howard. Hans Zender will conduct and the cast includes Gabriele Fuchs as Marie, Hanna Schwarz as Charlotte, Harald Stamm as Wesener, Franz Grandheuser as Oberon, and Thomas Herndon as Desportes. Later performances are scheduled for Nov. 30, Dec. 4, 12, 16, Jan. 9 and 14.

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مكتبة الأمل

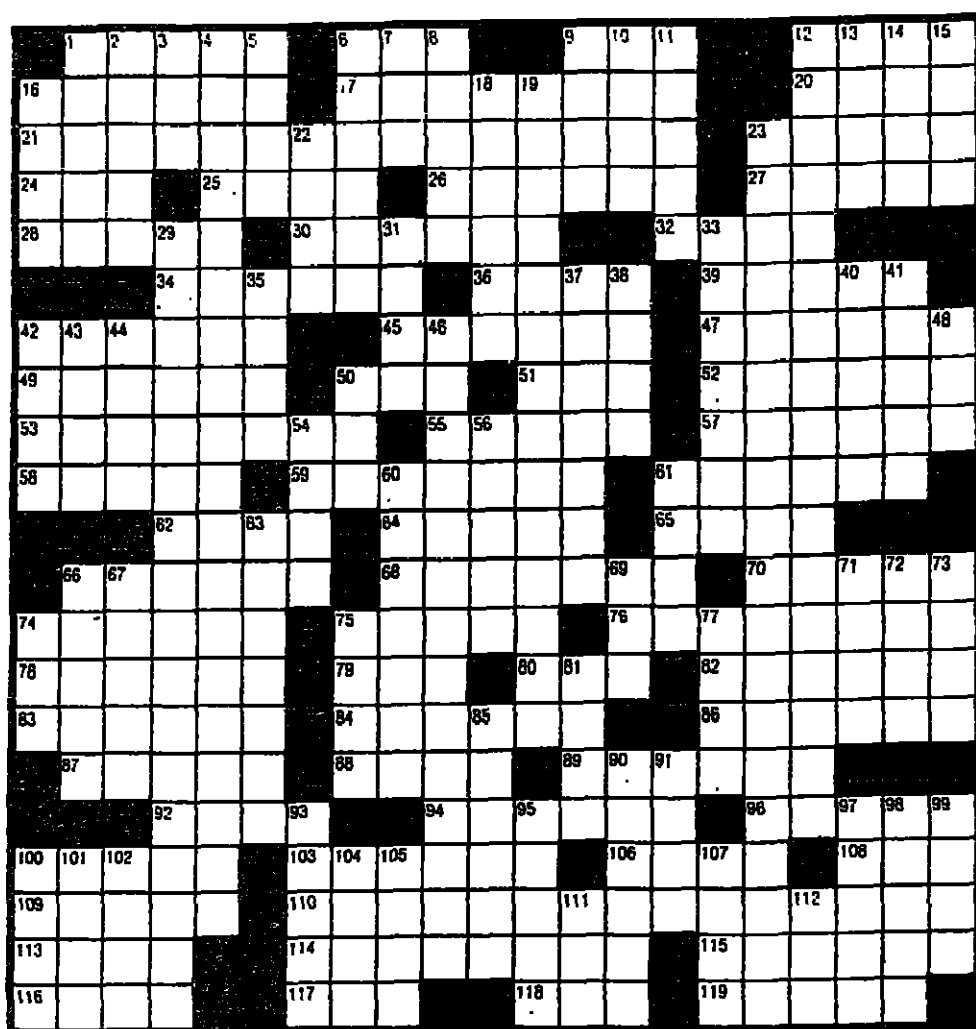
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(Continued on Page 10.)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
WILL WENG

THE ENVELOPE, PLEASE—By Barbara Gillis



- ACROSS**
- Track events
 - Drivers' org.
 - Architect I.M.
 - Contest
 - New Delhi name
 - Scratch seal
 - Baseball team
 - By the sea
 - Frederic
 - Dye's partner
 - Like maidens of old
 - Like some music
 - Asian ruler
 - City of Ethiopia
 - Actress Hunt
 - Old slave
 - Tapeworm
 - 20th-century classic
 - Caught in
 - Town in Java
 - Israel's sig.
 - Diet's portion
 - Reveal
 - Page number
 - Abbr.
 - Candiant free
 - Withdraw
 - Hint said to have curing quality
 - Nave
 - Town in Portugal
 - Partner
 - Abbr.
 - Syncope
 - Praying figure
 - Orbits
 - Town near Münster
- DOWN**
- Enthusiasm
 - Register
 - Old English
 - Foreign alliance
 - Silvan east
 - Slavery
 - Hole-in-one
 - Tapeworm
 - Labors
 - Girl's name
 - Carpet fiber
 - Expatiate
 - Chester film
 - Carver
 - Cape
 - Barbarian
 - could
 - me now
 - Gothenburg
 - Prepares to fire
 - Handshake
 - Reversible one
 - Decade again
 - Area of Sardinia
 - U.S. writer
 - Leper
 - helped at
 - Irish soldier
 - Ward off
 - Carroll river
 - Plateau
 - Salutations
 - Abner et al.
 - Helpless
 - Things in law
 - Neighbor of
 - Diastrophic
 - Alvin of ballet
 - French river
 - Prefix for present
 - Out drinking
 - Charles and son
 - Older
 - Unruly one
 - Hair style
 - Voluble
 - Agassiz
 - Geovani
 - South African
 - German basin
 - Dambs feeder
 - Ontario city
 - One of the worlds
 - Goldman
 - Writer
 - Fraser
 - Arrow poison
 - N. L. park
 - Compensation
 - Abbr.
 - Prefix
 - Energy note
 - Twaddle
 - Comedian
 - Johnston
 - "... I am"
 - Alaskan cape
 - Compensation
 - Abbr.
 - "The Week That"

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

1. STICKS 2. NICKS 3. SHU 4. PAD 5. STICKS 6. NICKS 7. SHU 8. PAD 9. STICKS 10. NICKS 11. SHU 12. PAD 13. STICKS 14. NICKS 15. SHU 16. PAD 17. STICKS 18. NICKS 19. SHU 20. PAD 21. STICKS 22. NICKS 23. SHU 24. PAD 25. STICKS 26. NICKS 27. SHU 28. PAD 29. STICKS 30. NICKS 31. SHU 32. PAD 33. STICKS 34. NICKS 35. SHU 36. PAD 37. STICKS 38. NICKS 39. SHU 40. PAD 41. STICKS 42. NICKS 43. SHU 44. PAD 45. STICKS 46. NICKS 47. SHU 48. PAD 49. STICKS 50. NICKS 51. SHU 52. PAD 53. STICKS 54. NICKS 55. SHU 56. PAD 57. STICKS 58. NICKS 59. SHU 60. PAD 61. STICKS 62. NICKS 63. SHU 64. PAD 65. STICKS 66. NICKS 67. SHU 68. PAD 69. STICKS 70. NICKS 71. SHU 72. PAD 73. STICKS 74. NICKS 75. SHU 76. PAD 77. STICKS 78. NICKS 79. SHU 80. PAD 81. STICKS 82. NICKS 83. SHU 84. PAD 85. STICKS 86. NICKS 87. SHU 88. PAD 89. STICKS 90. NICKS 91. SHU 92. PAD 93. STICKS 94. NICKS 95. SHU 96. PAD 97. STICKS 98. NICKS 99. SHU 100. PAD 101. STICKS 102. NICKS 103. SHU 104. PAD 105. STICKS 106. NICKS 107. SHU 108. PAD 109. STICKS 110. NICKS 111. SHU 112. PAD 113. STICKS 114. NICKS 115. SHU 116. PAD 117. STICKS 118. NICKS 119. SHU

- DOWN**
- Gothenburg
 - Prepares to fire
 - Handshake
 - Reversible one
 - Decade again
 - Area of Sardinia
 - U.S. writer
 - Leper
 - helped at
 - Irish soldier
 - Ward off
 - Carroll river
 - Plateau
 - Salutations
 - Abner et al.
 - Helpless
 - Things in law
 - Neighbor of
 - Diastrophic
 - Alvin of ballet
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 - Prefix for present
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 - Hair style
 - Voluble
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 - German basin
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 - Ontario city
 - One of the worlds
 - Goldman
 - Writer
 - Fraser
 - Arrow poison
 - N. L. park
 - Compensation
 - Abbr.
 - Prefix
 - Energy note
 - Twaddle
 - Comedian
 - Johnston
 - "... I am"
 - Alaskan cape
 - Compensation
 - Abbr.
 - "The Week That"

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALBUQUERQUE	17	63	Clear
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Cloudy
ANKARA	1	34	Cloudy
BOMBAY	26	79	Variable
BRAZILIA	21	70	Variable
BUDAPEST	10	50	Variable
BUENOS AIRES	10	50	Variable
CAIRO	10	50	Variable
CHICAGO	10	50	Variable
COLOMBIA	10	50	Variable
DELHI	26	79	Variable
DISBURGH	10	50	Variable
FLORENCE	10	50	Variable
GENEVA	10	50	Variable
HONG KONG	26	79	Variable
ISTANBUL	10	50	Variable
JAKARTA	26	79	Variable
LAHORE	10	50	Variable
LONDON	10	50	Variable
LOS ANGELES	10	50	Variable

	C	F	
MADRID	10	50	Variable
MILAN	10	50	Variable
MOSCOW	10	50	Variable
MUNICH	10	50	Variable
NEW YORK	10	50	Variable
NICE	10	50	Variable
OSLO	10	50	Variable
PARIS	10	50	Variable
PRAGUE	10	50	Variable
ROME	10	50	Variable
SEATTLE	10	50	Variable
STOCKHOLM	10	50	Variable
TORONTO	10	50	Variable
WASHINGTON	10	50	Variable
ZURICH	10	50	Variable

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

BLAMING

By Elizabeth Taylor. Viking. 190 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

When your husband dies, Amy Henderson discovers, how—when that balance is upset—their entire psychic economy is bankrupted. The devastating idea implicit in "Blaming" is that, without a "way of life," such people are lost, that they can no more re-enter the wilderness of random human contact than a zoo-bred lion can return to the bush.

In Amy and Martha, Mrs. Taylor juxtaposes two attitudes toward life in such a way that they seem to mock each other. Martha is a caricature of American neuroses and intrusive curiosity. In Amy's house, she takes up a box of matches, lights them one at a time, and blows them out, as if this was the burning of her own "hard, gem-like flame." She examines her face in Amy's spoons as if the resulting distortion offered an English view of herself. It is characteristic of Martha that she has bought in Istanbul a large purse and a leather coat, both of which smell terrible.

Here is how Amy sees the novel of Martha's that she has read: "She had not known what to make of that humorless study of a man—a married man's—world, or rather a narrow aspect of it. The stresses and strains, and bloody-mindedness, Martha, of course, is both fascinated with and filled with contempt for Amy's lack of curiosity. Does it imply that she is secure beyond innocent inquiry, or resigned to never knowing everything? Are her silences brave or stupid? Is a place like England so pregnant enough with history to permit an end to eschatological questions?"

For all her venturing, Martha receives the most minimal returns: A marriage to Simon, who proposes on impulse when Martha refuses some rather expensive cakes in a café, Martha's one safe gesture turns out to be suicidal: Because she cannot live with Simon, she irrationally assumes that she cannot live with anyone else—or without anyone else.

Amy, of course, muddles through in classical English fashion. She marries her dead husband's closest friend, Gareth, thereby coming as close to replacing the man she has lost and regaining her old existence as she possibly can. "What a life before him, Gareth thought, quite contentedly—a life of advising, consoling, sheltering, all of which he could do."

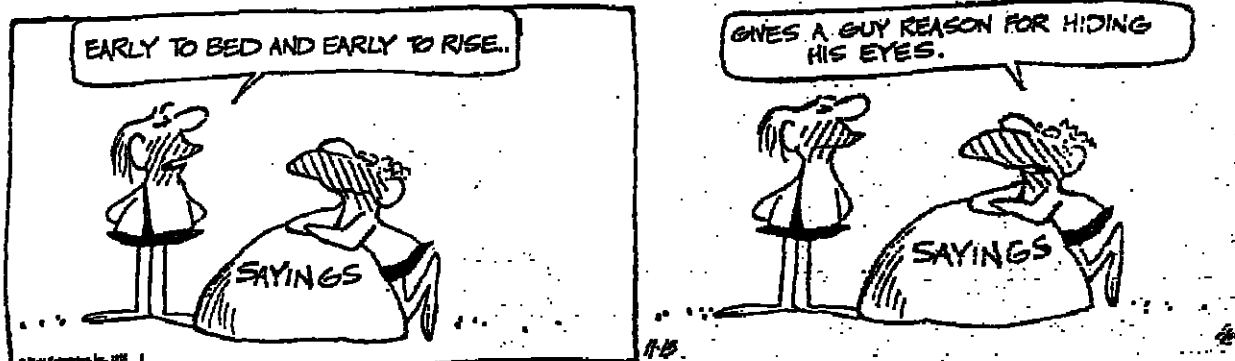
In "Blaming" the late Mrs. Taylor is saying something quite subtle, the sort of thing she is widely admired for, about the relationship between the sexes. When Gareth proposes to her, Amy refuses at first: "Oh, no, Gareth, I should be far too embarrassed." It is this "embarrassment" which finally excites her and induces her to say yes to him. If we are not sophisticated, or desensitized beyond embarrassment, we have enough emotional face to enable us to survive. Or, to put it more simply, where there's embarrassment, there's hope.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

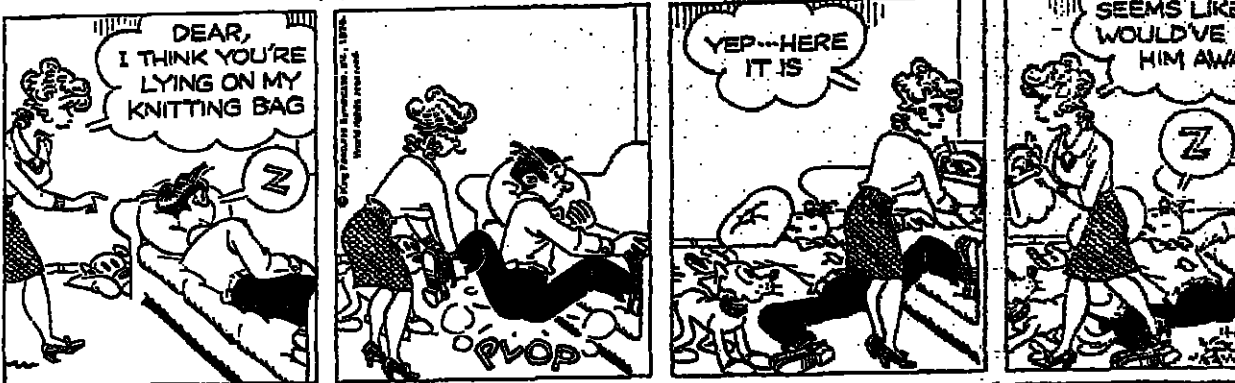
PEANUTS



B.C.



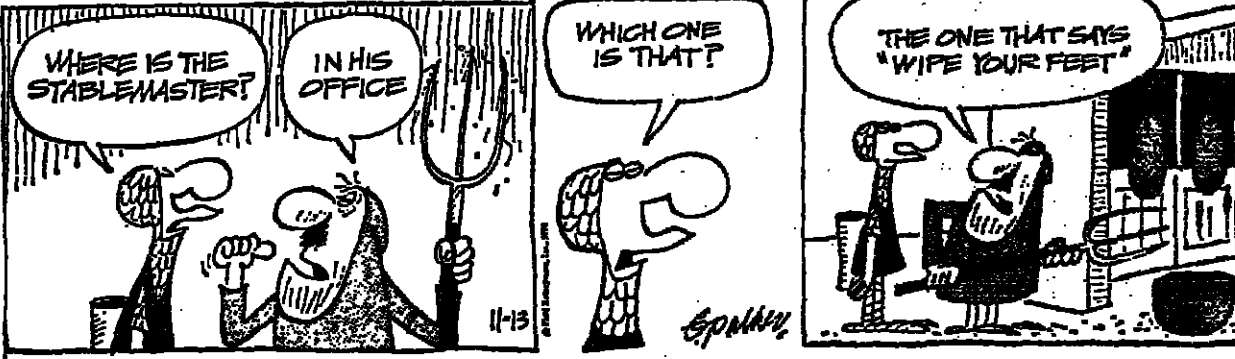
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BETTY BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN

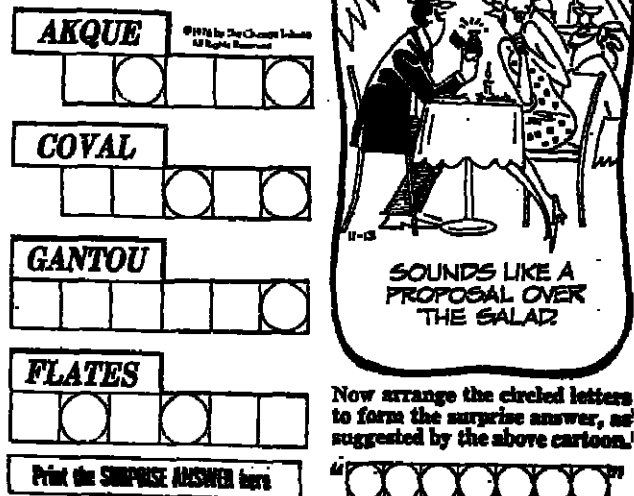


RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

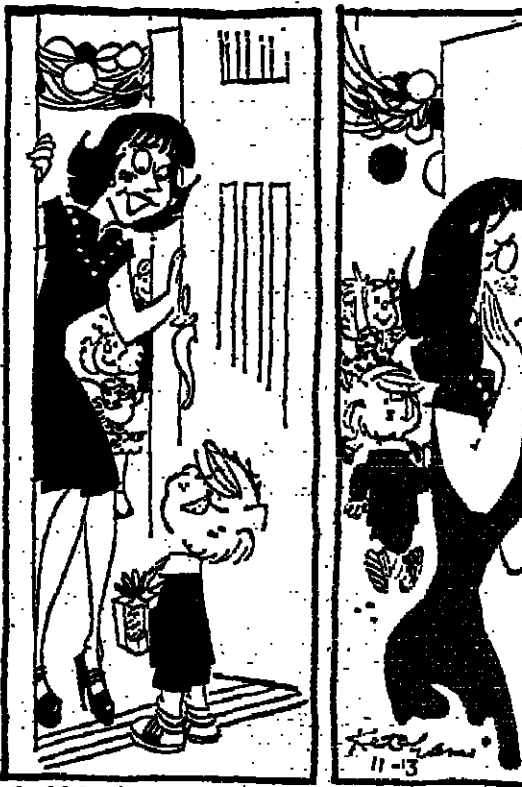
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble DRAFT EPOCH PETITE TOWARD
Answer: What a surprised team might be expected to do—CO-OPERATE

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

Pro Football Weekend

Steelers, Dolphins Tangle, Hoping for Playoffs

BURGH, Nov. 12 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Steelers and Miami Dolphins have so much in common that Sunday's game is bound to be a close one.

Both teams are in the same division, the AFC Central. "So it's a very interesting game," said Steelers coach Chuck Noll.

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Steelers coach Chuck Noll said his team's chances for the playoffs. "With Cincinnati and Baltimore off to such good starts, a win here is necessary to stay in the playoff picture. We're not going to give up."

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He studies film instead. Favorite: Baltimore by 11.

Houston (4-5-0) at Cincinnati (7-2-0)—The Oilers have lost four in a row. Blame is focused on the easy ways of the coach, Bum Phillips, and the lack of discipline of the quarterback, Dan Fouts. He's hurt and John Elway will start.

The Bengals don't make a lot of yards but they win the games. Favorite: Cincinnati by 13.

Tampa Bay (9-0-0) at Jets (2-7-0)—John McKay, the coach, says that if the Buccaneers had Ricky Bell, Southern California's star runner, this season they would have won four or five games by now. Who's he kidding? The Jets are playing these games purely for the edification of Richard Todd. Favorite: Jets by 7.

Kansas City (3-6-0) at Oakland (6-1-0)—The Raiders' Cliff Branch is averaging 27 yards a pass catch and nine of 31 have been good for touchdowns. The Chiefs' Frank Rost is averaging 27 yards a pass catch and nine of 31 have been good for touchdowns. The Chiefs' Frank Rost is averaging 27 yards a pass catch and nine of 31 have been good for touchdowns. Favorite: Oakland by 14.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

St. Louis (7-2-0) at Los Angeles (6-2-1)—"We've got to get more offense," said Chuck Knox, the Rams' coach, and so he has switched quarterbacks—Pat Haden, the Rhodes scholar, for James Harris. The Cardinals are facing a brutal schedule without their big-play man, Mel Gray. This receiver will miss another game following surgery to repair a broken nose. Favorite: Los Angeles by 5.

Green Bay (4-5-0) at Chicago (4-5-0)—Walter Payton, the Bears' runner leading the league, needs only 101 more yards to reach 1,000. The Packers' next four games are all against the Bears and Vikings. Coach Bart Starr says, "We've got to win some of them to show improvement." Favorite: Chicago by 9.

Washington (6-2-0) at Giants (6-3-0)—Redskins, who have a good shot at the playoffs, are sticking with Joe Theismann at quarterback. He has more mobility than Bill Kilmer and that's needed behind a wobbly offensive line. The only Giant among statistical leaders is the punter, Dave Jennings, second best in his conference. Favorite: Washington by 7.

Detroit (4-5-0) at New Orleans (2-7-0)—The Lions like their new coach, Tommy Hudspeth. Many say he's the best they have played for. All of a sudden Greg Landry is leading the conference in passing statistics. Bobby Douglas, who had not played regularly in three years, has done creditably as the Saints' quarterback. Favorite: Detroit by 4.

San Francisco (6-3-0) at Atlanta (2-7-0)—Del Williams, the 49er running back beginning to make a name, will miss this game because of an eye injury. Tommy Nobis, who has been with the Falcons since their start in 1966, is miffed and skipped practice for a day. He says some of his teammates are not trying and he may retire. Favorite: San Francisco by 9.

Seattle (2-7-0) at Minnesota (7-1-1)—The Seahawks believe they can set a record for expansion team victories, four in first season. But they are not counting on this one. The Vikings are pushing Sammy White, their receiver, as rookie of the year. Favorite: Minnesota by 20.

Philadelphia (3-6-0) at Cleveland (5-4-0)—The Browns are in a quarterback turmoil and turn back to Brian Stipe, who bailed out last week's starter, Mike Phipps. The Eagles' goal is to win someone else's season. They are getting meaner and meaner with Oakland, Washington and Dallas ahead. Favorite: Cleveland by 7.

MONDAY NIGHT

Buffalo (2-7-0) at Dallas (3-6-0)—Tom Landry is dissatisfied with his running backs and will try some new ones like Charlie Young and Scott Ladd. He seems to have dozens. The Bills have had a terrible season and the fans are blaming the owner, Ralph Wilson. Favorite: Dallas by 14.

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A Chris Evert return in the 1976 Wightman Cup tourney.

Gottfried Finally Beats Borg, Gains Semifinals in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13 (AP)—Brian Gottfried fought off a match point and knocked Wimbledon champion Bjorn Borg out of the \$150,000 Stockholm Open tennis tournament today to reach the semifinals for the first time.

Gottfried, seeded eighth, won the tense two-hour battle, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5. The American saved a match point when trailing 5-6 in the tiebreaker and then held on to win it, 6-4, with a cracking backhand passing shot on the line.

It was sweet revenge for the 24-year-old who lost two tough four-setters to the Swede in fourth-round matches at Wimbledon and the U.S. Open at Forest Hills this year. Gottfried also lost his previous matches with Borg three years ago here and the following year at the U.S. court championships at Indianapolis.

Gottfried, ranked No. 6 in the United States, takes on Spain's Manuel Orantes in the semifinals tomorrow.

Orantes, the third seed, earlier scored an easy 6-4, 6-3 triumph in his quarterfinal against unseeded Haroon Rahim, a Pakistani who turned 27 today.

Borg, seeded second, behind American Jimmy Connors, had many chances to break through Gottfried's service line in the decisive set, but he blew them all.

After trading early service breaks, the determined American saved six break points in a marathon ninth game which lasted more than 10 minutes. Gottfried finally held his service to lead, 5-4, after Borg netted a weak backhand return.

Borg held for 5-5 and then missed another break point in the eleventh game, once again returning a looping ball that Gottfried smashed in.

Gottfried, who forms one of the world's top doubles pairs with Mexico's Raul Ramirez, has improved considerably during the last few months, winning the Pacific Southwest Grand Prix tourney in Los Angeles in September and gaining the final a week later in San Francisco. He lost in San Francisco.

U.S. Leads in Wightman

LONDON, Nov. 12 (Reuters)—American Terry Holladay beat Glynis Cole of Britain, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4, here tonight to put the United States 2-1 ahead in the Wightman Cup tennis match between the two countries.

Last night, Rosie Casals fell to Sue Barker, 1-6, 6-3, 6-2, after the opening singles matches of the Wightman Tennis Cup.

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

N.Y. Islanders 2, Boston 3 (D. Potvin, Parise, Forbes, Sheppard, Philadelphi 6, Vancouver 4, Hecchi, Kelly, Hongren, Lombardi, Barber, Clarke, Lever, Spruce, Oddleifson, Vergera).

There are 37 race tracks in Japan, all run by the government. "The racing facilities here are far better than in the States," Aristone said. "They are simply beautiful. Every track is like Belmont. Money is no object here. They do everything the right way. We could take a real lesson from this."

"It's a shame," he added, "that the Japanese don't have the quality of horses to match."

Thomas estimated that the best horses here might bring upward of \$20,000 while some he has seen might be worth only \$3,000.

The Americans, whose crouching style with short stirrups greatly intrigues the Japanese, felt Japanese jockeys had a definite advantage in knowledge of the local courses.

"In Kyoto on Saturday," Aristone said, "I should have won that one. I was coming down to the stretch, see, and all of a sudden there's no more fence or hedge or nothing. There was room to drive 20 horses through."

people in those trilevel grandstands and you can still hear a pin drop. They're very polite. It must be their culture."

Mineau, a 32-year-old jockey who usually races at Suffolk Downs in Boston and Rockingham Park in New Hampshire, found it a little strange to race clockwise in Kyoto. The slight hills on the course required extra thinking. He found the horses very quiet, not high-strung like the U.S. animals bred for speed. "Most of the races here," Mineau pointed out, "are run over a mile."

Last year in Japan horse racing drew 39 million spectators, almost as many as attended bicycle races or motorboat races, on which fans may also bet. In 1975, the bettors wagered 1.5 trillion yen on horse races. That's \$5.3 billion.

But we learned. We were ready the next day.

"The Japanese are good on strategy and good on letting a horse relax and get positioned. Thomas said, "but when it comes down to the drive on home, American riders are much superior. It's a matter of style, that's all. Our bodies are lower and we're in much better harmony with the horse and its movement."

"The Japanese don't seem to keep together with the horse," added Aristone. "They ride higher and their monkey style, bouncing up and down and all over, it has to hinder the horse."

Between race days, the Americans, escorted by interpreters, have been kept busy sightseeing and visiting with many of Japan's 894 professional jockeys. Thomas's wife Mary Ann found time to buy a kimono. En route home, some of the jockeys will stop in Hawaii for a brief vacation.

In a matter of days, though, they will be back at work at U.S. tracks, primarily Keystone in Pennsylvania. Then it's on to Garden State in February.

"But I'd do it again at the drop of a whip," said Mineau, "just for the privilege of being in Japan again."

U.S. Golf Unit Doubtful

A Worldwide Schedule Would Please Nicklaus

PONTE VEDRA, Fla., Nov. 12 (UPI)—Jack Nicklaus, who is passing up more and more U.S. golf tournaments to play in more lucrative overseas events, would like to see a single worldwide tournament schedule.

But given the current length of the U.S. tour and the debt that the Professional Golfers Association feels it has to the sponsors of U.S. tournaments, PGA commissioner Deane Beman doesn't believe a worldwide schedule is possible at this time.

Nicklaus, golf's leading money-winner with career earnings of nearly \$3 million, and Beman, the outspoken commissioner, aired their views yesterday at a special press day at the redesigned Sawgrass golf course.

The palm-studded, seaside layout recently was selected as the permanent site of the \$300,000 Tournament Players Championship event.

Cooperation Around the World

"I think we're going toward a worldwide schedule," said Nicklaus, who just returned from Australia where he won his fifth Australian Open. "I'll take the cooperation of the golf associations around the world."

"They're going to have to work off the U.S. schedule [which ended two weeks ago at the Pensacola Open]. But since the seasons are reversed in Australia, I think they can work the Australian Open in quite easily."

However, Beman said the sponsors of U.S. tour events are the ones responsible for building up the popularity of golf around the world and he believes they should have precedence over U.S. tour pros.

"As long as those people, those organizations want to continue to hold their events, I don't see how we can work in any overseas tournaments. I don't think the [PGA] policy would want to do this."

"Just because golf has become popular worldwide, I don't think we can turn our backs on these people," Nicklaus said. "It was not my best, but it was not my worst year either."

The "Golden Bear" said he considers it a good year if he wins one of the so-called big four tournaments—the U.S. Open, the PGA Championship, the Masters or the British Open.

He failed to win any of these this year. "But I did win the three most significant tournaments after that—the Tournament Players Championship, the World Series of Golf and the Australian Open," he said.

Next year the four major

